Early clearance of power projects

4687. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an inordinate delay in executing the power projects of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) the steps taken to bring about stability in the policy to ensure speedy implementation of power projects; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) Implementation of a project is taken up only after all necessary inputs/clearances including financial package are tied up. Availability of adequate and timely funds, weak project management, problems of land acquisition etc. have been identified as the primary factors hindering timely commissioning of new capacities.

(c) and (d) Government has inter-alia taken the following steps to expedite clearances and ensure timely implementation of power projects:

(i) Procedures for obtaining necessry statutory clearances have been simplified and streamlined.

(ii) Monitoring mechanism in CEA and Ministry of Power has been streamlined and strengthened to oversee the progress of works, identify critical bottlenecks and suggest remedial measures.

(iii) Higher funding has been provided for projects being implemented by the Central Power Sector Undertakings.

(iv) Government has introduced a scheme for providing concessional finances through Power Finance Corporation for accelerating the commissioning of ongoing projects in the State.

(v) Projects for power generation, transmission and distribution are permitted foreign equity participation upto 100% on the automatic approval route provided the foreign equity in any such project does not exceed Rs. 1500 crores.

(vi) The policy for use of liquid fuels for power projects has been modified. Accordingly, the States would be free to contract for new power projects based on furnace oil and non-traditional fuels like condensate and Ormulsion over and above 12000 MW capacity based on liquid fuels.

(vii) Counter guarantees procedure has been simplified to enable faster financial closures of such projects.

(viii) A Bill to enable tariff rationalization through regulatory commissions has been passed. This would enable States/State Electricity Boards to improve their financial credibility with the financial institutions so that new investments in the power sector are expedited.

(ix) For projects costing less than Rs. 1000 crores which are proposed to be set up through competitive bidding route, techno-economic clearance from CFA, is not required

(x) The Bill for amendment of electricity Supply Act to identify transmission as an independent activity and encourage larger investment in transmission has been introduced in the Parliament.

बिजली की दर में वृद्धि

4688. **श्री रामजीलाल:** क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दो वर्षों से बिजली की दरों में भारी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) मूल्यवृद्धि का कृषि तथा उद्योगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(घ) गत दो वर्षों में बिजली उत्पादन कितना बढ़ा है और तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) देश की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं; और

प्रयासों के परिणाम कब तक प्राप्त होंगे?

विद्युत मंत्री (श्री रंगराजन कुमारमंगलम) (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध सूचनाओं के अनुसार वर्ष 1996-97 और 1997-98 के दौरान टैरिफ संशोधन का ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध-1 में दिया गया है। [देखिए परिशिष्ट 184, अनुपत्र सं० 117]

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि और औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं के लागू विद्युत टैरिफ में औसतनप्रतिशत वृद्धि का ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध-2 में दिया गया है। [देखिए परिशिष्ट 184, अनुपत्र सं० 117]

कृषि और औद्योगिक उत्पादन की लागत बहुत सारे घटकों पर निर्भर करती है। चूंकि विद्युत कई निवेशों में से एक है इसलिए टैरिफ वृद्धि के प्रभाव की मात्रा बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

गत दो वर्षों के दौरान विद्युत उत्पादन में प्रतिशत वृद्धि निम्नवत है:—

	पूर्व वर्ष पर वृद्धि
1996-97	3.9%
1997-98	6.6%

(घ) राज्यवार ब्यौरे अनुबन्ध-3 में दिए गए है। [देखिए परिशिष्ट 184, अनुपत्र सं० 118]

(ङ) और (च) सरकार ने देश में विद्युत की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर विनियामक ढांचा स्थापित करने के लिए कानून बनाया, बिजली कानूनों में संशोधन, केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के लिए अधिक बजटीय आबंटन, राज्य क्षेत्र में निर्माणाधीन स्कीमों को शीघ्रता से पूरा करने के लिए ब्याज आर्थिक सहायता, नवीकरण एवं आधुनिकीकरण और प्राणाली सुधार, मेगा परियोजनाओं के लिए एक नीति तैयार करना, क्षेत्रीय एकीकृत प्रचालन को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना और अंतर्राज्यीय/क्षेत्रीय विद्युत अंतरण को अधिकतम करना, विद्युत प्रणाली की पारेषण और रूपांतरण क्षमता में अभिवृद्धि तथा ऊर्जा संवर्धन उपाय और बेहतर मांग प्रबंधन, आदि शामिल है। वर्ष 1996-97 और 1997-98 के लिए वास्तविक उत्पादन विद्युत उत्पादन लक्ष्य का क्रमशः 98.70% और 98% है।

Liquid Fuel Policy for Power Sector

4689. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to announce new liquid fuel policy for the power sector;

(b) if so, the procedure to be adopted to acquire liquid fuel for power projects;

(c) whether Government propose to remove cumbersome hurdles etc., in adopting the new liquid fuel policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d) In order to meet the energy shortage in the short run, the Government had allocated liquid fuel for about 12,000 MW of projects to the various States. As per the revised liquid fuel policy recently announced, the existing ceiling would apply only to naphtha and States would be free to contract for new power projects based on FO and non traditional fuels like condensate and orimulsion. The necessary guidelines regarding these modifications in the policy have been communicated to the concerned State Governments.

Power Transmission Technology

4690.DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the steps taken to make India technologically self-sufficient in power sector, specially in transmission?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. MUMARAMANGALAM): POWERGRID has played a major role in developing Indian vendors to manufacture Import substitue materials used in the pwoer transmission area. During the execution of line/Sub-station works, apart from using the available in-house technology, efforts are also made to assimilate the technology available with the foreign manufactures. POWERGRID is associating itself in R&D activities related to development of new